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THE SHOE TREE—Military boots hung in a tree in Frankfurt by departing discharged American soldiers.

Pay Curbs Protested In Britain

Civil Servants Halt Work, Meet

By Michael Stern
LONDON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Thousands of government employees, including clerks and secretaries in Prime Minister Edward Heath's Cabinet Office, stopped work today to hold meetings and rallies protesting pay losses they are suffering under Mr. Heath's 90-day wages and prices freeze.

The protests, the first work stoppages in history mounted by normally unflappable British civil servants, were an indication of shocking temper of workers, in and out of government, whose scheduled pay raises have been held up since the freeze took effect last Nov. 6.

The meetings and rallies lasted up to two hours and had a nationwide impact. They delayed travelers at airports, slowed preparation of welfare checks, stopped registration of births and deaths, halted tax collections, closed the reading room of the British Museum and disrupted routines in government offices of all kinds.

They also treated Londoners to unprecedented sights such as staid functionaries who usually carry nothing but carefully furled umbrellas, angrily waving protest placards in the precincts of Whitehall, the government center near the Houses of Parliament.

'Unprecedented' Walkout
Other kinds of public employees, such as postmen, electric power workers and railroad workers, have halted work in disputes with the government, but not the civil servants who do the day-to-day office business of the state. In a joint statement today, the two unions, which together represent 260,000 civil servants, said the stoppages were "a totally unprecedented phenomenon."

Behind the protests is a mounting dissatisfaction with the operation of the freeze. It fixed wages of public and private employees at the Nov. 6 levels and prohibited all increases, including those already scheduled to be given, until permanent anti-inflation controls could be enacted by Parliament.

However, the freeze did not cover fresh food, and the increases in fruit, vegetable and meat prices in the past two months have hit family budgets hard. Wholesale beef prices have risen 40 to 50 percent, with the result that it costs just under \$1 for a pound of rump steak in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



DELAYING ACTION—Crowds built up in passport control section of London airport yesterday as immigration workers joined other British civil servants in protest actions.

As Watergate Prosecution Begins

Hunt Pleads Guilty on 3 Charges

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House aide who is one of the seven defendants in the Watergate bugging trial, pleaded guilty today to three of the six charges against him.

The prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert, told Chief U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica that the plea was acceptable to his office.

Judge Sirica, however, expressed reservations and withheld until tomorrow a decision on whether to accept the plea.

If all seven were to plead guilty, the evidence in the case—in which Democratic officials have claimed the Republicans, including members of Mr. Nixon's re-election committee, organized

widespread political sabotage—might never be disclosed in the court.

Hunt pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to intercept telephone conversations at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, of intercepting oral communications through a microphone placed in the headquarters of the National Committee, and of intercepting telephone conversations from the offices of an official of the Democratic committee and his secretary.

A grand jury had indicted Hunt on six counts. After his guilty plea on three charges, the prosecution withdrew the other counts.

Hunt could get prison terms of up to five years on the conspiracy charge and from two to 15 years on the other counts.

His guilty plea followed admissions by lawyers for five other defendants that their clients were inside the Democratic offices as charged, but that they had no evil or criminal intent.

Hunt is a former consultant in the White House.

Mr. Silbert said, after Hunt's plea was entered, that he plans to bring Hunt before the grand jury that brought the original indictments. The grand jury, empaneled in June, is available for a total of 18 months.

After Hunt's plea, Judge Sirica brought the jury back briefly and told them the trial was adjourned for the day. The judge made no mention of what had taken place.

Co-defendant G. Gordon Liddy, former finance counsel to President Nixon's re-election committee, was indicted \$235,000 in Nixon campaign funds for security and intelligence operations. Mr. Silbert said today in his opening statement in the trial of the seven men.

These security and intelligence assignments, which officials of the re-election committee wanted to begin in 1971, were conceived as legal and legitimate campaign operations, Mr. Silbert told the 13-man jury.

An audit of re-election committee finances last August by the General Accounting Office disclosed that at least \$114,000 in Nixon campaign contributions had passed into the bank account of another Watergate defendant and all of it had been handled by Mr. Liddy, the prosecutor said.

He also said that the motivation behind the alleged Watergate bugging plot was both political and financial, although he did not go into great detail regarding the alleged political motives.

Mr. Silbert implied that campaign officials had no illegal or unethical purposes in mind for their intelligence operations.

Mr. Silbert said, however, that efforts were made to infiltrate the campaign camps of Democratic presidential hopefuls Edmund S. Muskie and George S. McGovern, who won the candidacy but was easily defeated by President Nixon.

The prosecutor detailed particularly an alleged unsuccessful attempt to place eavesdropping devices in Sen. McGovern's headquarters.

Mr. Silbert said this paralleled the June 17 bugging of Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

He told the jury that a student was hired early in 1972 and instructed to get a job as an intern on the campaign staff of Sen. Muskie, then the Democratic front-runner.

Data on Muskie
Mr. Silbert said that the student, Thomas Gregory, was instructed by Mr. Hunt to keep him informed through a variety of secret telephone numbers, of Sen. Muskie's schedule, contributions and other information he could find out.

After the April 4 Wisconsin primary, Mr. Silbert said, it was decided that Sen. Muskie was no longer the front-runner and Mr. Gregory obtained a job in McGovern headquarters.

The prosecutor said that Mr. Gregory would testify that Hunt wanted to know where the pictures were on the walls and where electrical outlets were located, and that he wanted Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sticking Point At Peace Talks: Defining DMZ

By Murray Marder

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The United States and North Vietnam have backed away from their most extreme demands and are now bargaining coldly and toughly on the central obstacles that blocked a peace accord before negotiations collapsed last month, it has been learned.

A distinct chill in the bargaining as a result of the unprecedented 12 days of American bombing of North Vietnam hangs over what both sides now agree is the decisive moment of the war. Suspensions have intensified on both sides. The bargaining, however, has now moved back to the make-or-break issues of the negotiations between presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho.

According to present thinking on the allied side here, by the end of this week it should be possible to judge whether the negotiations will move toward an accord or end in stalemate.

If the outlook is very bright by the end of this week, it is said, it would take additional time during the following week or more to conclude the Paris portions of an agreement. Afterward, even if all goes very well, it is estimated, perhaps two to three weeks more would be required to review the agreement in Washington and in Saigon and complete arrangements with nations which would participate in supervising a cease-fire.

Under the best of circumstances, therefore, this timetable would rule out any complete agreement by President Nixon's Inauguration Day, Jan. 20. It could, however, permit an interim statement.

DMZ Is at Issue
It is now possible to identify more precisely the key barrier to a cease-fire accord. This issue is whether there will be a firm, impenetrable dividing line between North and South Vietnam, or what amounts to a "porous" Demilitarized Zone between the two sides.

This is no mere technical question. The substance and the sequences of the entire agreement turn on it, for this will determine if there is to be a relatively "ambiguous" agreement or a compromise between ambiguity and precision or no agreement at all.

If the DMZ is porous enough to permit food, supplies and communications to pass through it, then it could also permit the passage of personnel, including political cadres. The distinction between civilian personnel and concealed military personnel, however, can be a very fine and possibly meaningless one in such a case, Western sources emphasize.

Alternatively, if the dividing zone is absolutely solid, it could indefinitely wall off South Vietnam from North Vietnam.

A compromise on this core question can produce an agreement, according to informed sources here, if the opposing sides in fact are determined to achieve an accord, as each maintains it is.

(At the White House, deputy presidential press secretary Gerald Warren declined to comment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Another Flier Decries Risks
B-52 Pilot May Face Court For Refusing to Fly Mission

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 10 (Reuters).—A B-52 bomber pilot serving in Thailand is facing possible court martial because of his alleged refusal to fly a combat mission over North Vietnam, the Strategic Air Command headquarters here said today.

The command identified the officer as Capt. Michael J. Heck, 30, and said he is a crew commander.

A command spokesman said Capt. Heck, who is serving his fourth combat tour in Indochina, is permanently assigned to SAC's Second Bomb Wing, a B-52 unit, and his normal duty station is Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, La.

The spokesman said Capt. Heck is "the first and only" B-52 crew member investigated on a charge of refusing to obey an order to fly a combat mission since the giant eight-jet bombers first went into action over Indochina in June, 1965.

The SAC spokesman said Capt. Heck was being investigated under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice for his alleged failure to obey orders to fly a combat mission in Southeast Asia. An investigation under Article 32 is normally conducted as a means of determining whether grounds for a court-martial exist, he explained.

Capt. Heck is the only member of the six-man crew he commanded who faces the investigation, the spokesman said.

Italian Hunters Call a Halt

VENICE, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The 13,000 members of the Venice area's two biggest hunting federations have agreed to put away their guns for several years because wildlife in the region is close to extinction.

The Venice branches of the Italian Hunting Federation and the National Association of Free Hunters announced their decision here last night.

The decision by the two groups follows years of widespread criticism of the country's hunters. The Venice associations are the first in Italy to stop hunting voluntarily in an effort to preserve the environment.

Publicly, Bonn's position has been to support the issue by contending that its partners within the Common Market are not really concerned about the subject and have not been exerting any pressure on West Germany.

However, officials at Common Market headquarters in Brussels tell a somewhat different story. They say that some countries, most particularly the Netherlands, have been raising the issue with increasing frequency. In fact, the Common Market Commission discussed the subject at its meeting last month and assigned its legal experts to start studying the relationship between Common Market rules and the German treaty.

The root of the problem lies in the 1957 Treaty of Rome, which formally established the original six-member European Economic Community. West Germany, in those days, took the position that East Germany was an illegitimate, breakaway state not entitled to international recognition.

Bonn contended that it alone was empowered to speak for Germany as a whole, and its allies gave their backing to this position. As a result, the Rome

Partners Feel Bonn's Relationship Is Too Special

mon trade policy. It means that East Germany is treated one way by one member and another by the other eight.

There is also the fact that the special arrangement has given West Germany a big advantage in exploiting the lucrative and constantly expanding trade with East Germany.

It is not only a matter of months before all the other Common Market countries recognize East Germany, and they would like to use the improvement in relations to increase their own trade. But they cannot hope to compete on anywhere near equal terms with West Germany as long as it is able to offer the East German trade on a tariff-free basis.

On the other side, West Germany has made clear that it will strongly oppose any attempt to change the special trading relationship. The basic treaty specifically calls for the two Ger-

manys to continue trading "on the same basis as before," and East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker recently told an interviewer: "I am not giving away any secrets by saying that this was done at the special request of Bonn."

In part, this is because West Germany does not want to lose the financial benefits of the trade. In addition, Bonn contends that changing the relationship would weaken its argument that the basic treaty does not preclude the possibility of eventual German reunification and thus would create serious domestic political problems for Chancellor Willy Brandt's government.

Publicly, Bonn's position has been to support the issue by contending that its partners within the Common Market are not really concerned about the subject and have not been exerting any pressure on West Germany.

By John M. Goshko
Jan. 10 (UPI).—West Germany's move toward normal relations with Communist East Germany has set the stage for a conflict between Bonn and eight partners in the enlarged European Community.

Under the special arrangement under which the two Germanys have been permitted to trade with each other without Germany paying the tariffs Bonn normally must level in a non-Common Market country.

That the two Germanys signed a basic treaty recognizing each other's independence, of the other Common Market members are beginning to suggest the political reasoning of the special arrangement is no longer valid and that it should be terminated or modified.

Continuing this arrangement, argue, places a major obstacle in the path of the market's next move toward a genuine com-

Hughes Wins Court Reversal \$137-Million TWA Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Supreme Court today swept aside the largest default judgment awarded in an American court—a \$137.6-million ruling in favor of Hughes Tool Co. and its parent firm.

Victor as the 12-year-old came to an end in a 6-2 decision. Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the majority, said that the industrialist who was the owner of Hughes Tool Co. was not a party to the suit.

Los Angeles, a spokesman for Hughes' interests said that the court's decision might prompt the company to make his first appearance since the 1965, as last known to be in London.

New York, a TWA spokesman said that the airline still had a suit pending against Mr. Hughes in Delaware and TWA is deciding whether to pursue or studying the high court's opinion.

The litigation has proceeded, the spokesman said, "TWA at this time has included the award financial plans and therefore this decision will cause no change in the corporation's financial planning."

Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the majority, said that the jet-aircraft transactions formed the basis of TWA's suit had been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board, they would not be challenged in an antitrust suit.

Justice Warren E. Burger, dissenting along with Justice A. Blackmun, said that the suit was a sharp swing in the past. Formerly, he said, the court made slight changes in operation of anti-trust laws to accommodate other regulatory rulings.

The chief justice called his ruling a surprise.

In 1963, Herbert Brownell, a U.S. attorney general, was a special master in this case, said that Hughes Tool violated antitrust laws by failing to deliver 33 jet planes to TWA in the 1950s.

Of the 33 planes were ordered by the Hughes firm to

Northwest Airlines. It retained four temporarily and then resold them to Northwest, six were diverted to Pan American Airways and 47 others were delivered late.

Mr. Brownell's decision, accompanied by his recommendation of a default judgment of \$137.6 million, was upheld by U.S. district and appeals courts in New York. Those tribunals added attorneys' fees and court costs that brought the award's value to \$145.4 million. With interest of 7.5 percent, the judgment has been estimated to be worth \$181 million.

The default judgment was more than 30 times as large as any other award in an American court.

Mr. Hughes' famous refusal to appear in the suit, which was the basis for the default judgment, was the penalty for refusing to show up with pretrial deposition testimony and evidence demanded by TWA. Such default judgments are fairly common but the size of this one was unprecedented.

Hughes Tool Co. actually is no longer involved in the suit. That was the name given to the oil-tool division of the firm, which Mr. Hughes sold through a public offering of common stock last month.

The rest of what formerly was Hughes Tool Co. is now known as Summa Corp., which is owned wholly by Mr. Hughes. Summa thus became the defendant in the TWA suit.

Mr. Hughes inherited Hughes Tool in 1925, when he was 19 years old, from his father, an oil speculator who had founded the company in 1906. He made his first investment in TWA in 1939. He sold the stock in 1965 for \$546.5 million.

The tool firm manufactures more than 50 percent of the drilling bits used on drilling rigs around the world.

Through Summa and other personal holdings, Mr. Hughes will continue to control seven hotel casinos in Nevada, an aircraft division, the Hughes Air West airline and vast amounts of real estate.

Perjury Upsets Perjury Verdict Used on a False Implication

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Supreme Court ruled today perjury charges do not apply to anyone who tells the literal truth even if the implication is false.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger for a unanimous court, reversed the perjury conviction of Samuel Bronston, producer of "El Cid" and other movie spectaculars, on charges of giving false testimony in a bankruptcy proceeding.

Burger noted today that it was not the fact that Bronston had a Swiss bank account, Geneva bank, which was indeed an implication.

Arctic Cold Cattles Over bodies of U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—An Arctic cold settled over the United States today, sending temperatures below zero deep into the South.

A zero cold enveloped the region from the Rockies to Great Lakes.

Natural gas shortages in Louisiana and Mississippi led to cutbacks in industrial users, and adequate pipeline facilities and similar problems to Texas.

Top priority throughout the Southeast went to homes and hospitals. Many schools were closed.

About 148,000 Atlanta area residents spent a third straight day without regular heat, or following an ice storm Sunday and officials said many face more days of similar discomfort.

Prepare for Onslaught Alabama's Governor Called a Meeting of Rescue Agents

Alabama's governor called a meeting of rescue agents today to prepare for an onslaught now and bitter cold in that state.

Many Oklahomans were bound and livestock was killed or killed by weather conditions in the past few days.

Greyhound bus skidded on icy pavement yesterday near Montgomery, in western Pennsylvania, and plunged down a 35-foot embankment, killing one and wounding 10 others.

Freezing rain and sleet blanketed areas from Texas to New England.

Ice storm warnings were posted for central and southern Texas.

Even the West, snow fell from mountains of California, though the plateau region and the central and southern slopes to the central and southern plains.

Heavy snow was under a heavy snow watch.

Ice warnings were posted for Pacific northwest coast and ice advisories were issued for Sierra Nevada Mountains, Colorado and Central.

Warnings were posted for Northern and Central Montana of New Mexico.

Now furies persisted across Great Lakes and freezing temperatures touched every area of the California coast.

Coast and southern Florida temperatures before dawn from 33 below zero at Key West, Mont. to 89 at Key St. Fla.

Pentagon Spokesman Gets Medal From Laird

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has awarded Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm the Defense Department's medal of distinguished service.

The award cited him for providing "with a frankness, professional, clear, concise, accurate and reliable information concerning worldwide activities of the Department of Defense."

Friedhelm has been accused by critics in recent weeks of obscuring the news of the heavy bombing of North Vietnam.

Russian TV Serial on Assassination Era

Trial of a Soviet Newsmen in Washington

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP).—The assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the trial of a Soviet correspondent in Washington during the period were presented to television viewers here last night.

Soviet television broadcast the first of three segments of a new film called "Washington Correspondent." It is based on U.S. political events of the 1960s and dwells on the deaths of the Kennedy brothers and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

From the first installment it is difficult to see what the film will be, but it appears to be an attempt to draw conclusions about violence and political assassination in the United States. There is a sequence on Vietnam war protesters, almost obligatory in Soviet film about the United States.

The film's central figure is a Soviet Newsmen in Washington as President Kennedy ar-

In the answer... that there was never a personal bank account; in casual conversation this interpretation might reasonably be drawn," the chief justice wrote.

"But we are not dealing with casual conversation and the statute does not make it a criminal act for a witness to willfully state any material matter which implies any material matter which he does not believe to be true."

Mr. Burger said that it is the responsibility of the lawyer to probe and question, to recognize evasions and to bring the witness back to the mark to flush out the whole truth with the tools of the adversary examination.

"Pin the Witness Down"

"The burden," the chief justice wrote, "is on the questioner to pin the witness down to the specific object of the question's inquiry."

Precise questioning is imperative or there can be no perjury charge, according to today's opinion, Mr. Burger said that the conviction could not be justified by maintaining that the jury in the trial decided that Mr. Bronston intended to mislead his questioner. "A jury should not be permitted to engage in conjecture whether an unresponsive answer, true and complete on its face, was intended to mislead or divert the examiner," Mr. Burger said.

The opinion reversed a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City that "an answer containing half of the truth which also constitutes a lie by negative implication, when the answer is intentionally given in place of the responsive answer called for by a proper question, is perjury."

21,000 Teachers Strike in Chicago, Close 660 Schools

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—A strike by public-school teachers dropped in another major city today when a walkout in Chicago closed schools for more than half a million pupils.

Despite a last-minute effort by Illinois Gov. Daniel Walker to arrange a settlement, some 21,000 teachers walked off the job in a dispute with the Chicago Board of Education over pay raises.

Chicago Superintendent James P. Redmond ordered 660 Chicago public schools closed shortly after he, members of the School Board and officials of the Chicago Teachers Union emerged from a hastily called meeting with the governor.

In Philadelphia, Common Pleas Judge D. Donald Jamieson was expected to rule soon on an injunction sought by the School Board to end a three-day strike which has crippled operations in the city's 280 public schools.

Negotiations were to resume today, but little likelihood was seen for a solution to the salary and work dispute involving 13,000 teachers and 5,000 other school employees.

The School Board reported 171 of Philadelphia's schools open yesterday—20 percent more than the first day of the strike, but only 33 percent of the 285,000 pupils showed up.

Trudeau Survives A Challenge Vote

OTTAWA, Jan. 10 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau survived an important challenge yesterday in the new Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party, which has only 109 seats in the 264-member House of Commons, was joined as expected by the New Democratic party and the Social Credit party to defeat, 154 to 104, a Conservative motion to adjourn debate on the "speech from the throne" outlining the government program. The Conservatives have 107 seats.

The motion called for an end to debate to allow the government to introduce old-age pension legislation. Despite their traditional backing of pension improvements, the New Democrats held to an agreement to support the Liberal government.

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The narrative is broken up by takeoffs on American television advertising, including an ad for bullet-proof glass.

The program portrayed the assassination with a fast-paced sequence of actual films, a background of wailing sirens, shots and pictures of confused and running people.

When Lee Harvey Oswald is arrested, it becomes clear that the Soviet Union is being blamed. Gromov is removed from the plane when he tries to fly to Dallas, and guards are stationed at the Soviet Embassy.

The television announcer, a wildly improbable caricature, screams that Oswald is a "Marrist fanatic." Gromov is badgered by some of his American colleagues to explain "why

Oswald was in the Soviet Union."

There are mysterious references to journalists wanting to see J. Edgar Hoover, the late head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Clearly, some kind of conspiracy is afoot.

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When Oswald is killed—again the film shows actual pictures—American correspondents start saying Oswald was "crazy."

Gromov telephones to his editor that "six ministers of the Kennedy cabinet, including Dean Rusk consider that the President of the United States fell victim to American rightists," Mr. Rusk was President Kennedy's secretary of state.

At the end of the first portion, Gromov and an American colleague agree that "troubled times are coming."



MORE THAN ONE—Robert Bemish, one of those wounded in New Orleans sniping, said he was shot by a man other than the one killed on hotel rooftop by police in helicopter.

Hotel Guest Says Sniper Was Not One Who Shot Him

By George Lardner

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (WP).—For as long as he could, 43-year-old Robert Bemish kept a careful watch on the man who had shot him as he stood near a hotel swimming pool here on Sunday morning.

"I was more interested in his rifle actually," Mr. Bemish said last night from his room at Baptist Hospital. "But they'll never convince me that the guy that shot me was the guy they shot on the roof."

He said that his assailant had a goatee and was about four inches taller than Mark Essex, the 23-year-old terrorist killed by police later in the day. Mr. Bemish also is convinced that his stomach was wounded by a much smaller bullet than Essex's .44 magnum rifle would have fired.

"If I'd got hit by a .44 magnum," he said, "I wouldn't be here. That would have left a hole big enough to drive a truck through."

Mr. Bemish smelled smoke from his eighth-floor room at the Dorian Towers Howard Johnson Hotel Sunday a few minutes before 11 a.m. He opened his door and found the hallway filled with smoke. Light bulbs were bursting from the heat.

Ducking back into his room, Mr. Bemish hurriedly gathered some of his clothes, picked up his briefcase, and walked out onto the patio overlooking the eighth-floor rooftop pool.

"I was kind of congratulating myself," he recalled. "I figured I'd stay by the pool until the firemen could get to us."

Instead, he walked into a 2 1/2-hour nightmare—playing dead in the hotel pool while his assailant scurried about the adjoining rooms, hiding behind decorative bushes and brick dividers, occasionally darting into one suite, then another.

"I was just about to go back into my room for the rest of my belongings when this man stepped out from behind the bushes," Mr. Bemish said.

"He was good-looking... a light-skinned black with kind of a modified Afro... very military, very gyph-like. And yes, he had a goatee—at least he appeared to have one."

He also had a rifle. After spotting Mr. Bemish, he brought it up, took a careful, steady aim, and squeezed it off. He was about 50 feet away from me."

The shot in the abdomen knocked Mr. Bemish into the pool where his topcoat luckily "filled up with air, like a life preserver. I slowly worked myself to the deep end of the pool and just sat there. He never took another shot at me. I figured he thought I was dead."

Chief for Every 550 Indians in Italian Society

ROME, Jan. 10 (UPI).—One Italian in every 550 is president of something, the news paper Il Messaggero said yesterday.

Quoting a survey by Mediobanca, it said that there are 59,340 public bodies, agencies and corporations and 41,336 private corporations, producing a total of 100,676 presidencies in a country of 55 million inhabitants.

The newspaper said that 42,500 welfare, relief and social security agencies make up the bulk of the public bodies. Some of them, such as the Rome Municipal Relief Agency, Il Messaggero said, spend 98 lire on personnel and management costs for every two lire they spend on relief.

10 Marines Held For Racial Brawl On Ship in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Six black Okinawa-based Marines have been charged in connection with a previously unreported racial brawl aboard a Navy ship in East Asia, the Marine Corps said yesterday. Four white Marines also were charged.

Three of the six blacks originally were charged with mutiny, but a Marine spokesman said the mutiny charges were dropped and all now stand accused of multiple counts of assault while a grand-jury type investigation continues on Okinawa.

The incident occurred on the amphibious landing ship Sumter Sept. 7 while cruising in the Gulf of Tonkin off Vietnam.

The spokesman said the disorders involve "assaults," "fighting to groups" and "incidents of disobedience" involving both black and white Marines. All from the Second Battalion, Fourth Marines.

Eight Marines suffered minor injuries, none requiring hospital treatment, a spokesman said.

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Europe Trip By Nixon Off For Moment

Visit Awaits Outcome Of Peace Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Nixon's hopes to make a post-inaugural trip to Western Europe have been set aside pending the outcome of Vietnam peace negotiations, White House sources said today.

To demonstrate official U.S. desires for continued close ties with the Western Europeans—and to underscore the Nixon administration's efforts to revamp the international monetary system—Mr. Nixon at one point had been expected to make such a trip as early as February.

European cities most often mentioned as likely stopping points were Paris, Bonn, Rome, Brussels and London.

With the Vietnam war dragging on, and peace prospects there uncertain, however, advance planning for such a journey has been shelved, at least for the moment.

There have been protest demonstrations in several European capitals recently against the renewed United States bombing of North Vietnam.

Thus Mr. Nixon's travel desires have been placed on the same back burner as the planned visit to the United States by Soviet party Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Once expected here in the spring of 1972, Mr. Brezhnev has let it be known he will not be coming at least until the autumn—also, quite apparently, because of Vietnam.

Under Explosive Pressure Soviet Scientists Report Turning Hydrogen Into Metal

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Soviet scientists have reported converting hydrogen, very briefly, into a metal. The conversion occurred, they say, under explosive compression at 28 million times atmospheric pressure at sea level.

Hydrogen as a metal has hitherto been unknown on earth and determination of its properties is of major scientific interest. Metallic hydrogen is believed to be the chief constituent of such great outer planets as Jupiter and Saturn, as well as collapsed stars known as white dwarfs.

It is also, at least remotely, of practical interest in that some theorists have proposed that it may be superconducting—offering no resistance to the flow of electricity—at room temperature. If stable hydrogen metal with such properties could be made, this could revolutionize electrical transmission.

Other theorists doubt that hydrogen would ever remain in a metallic state once pressure was removed. And there are also serious doubts that it would be superconducting except at very low temperatures.

Nevertheless, three years ago Soviet scientists at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory of the University of California, in Livermore, undertook a major effort to produce metallic hydrogen and determine its properties. Participants in the work declined yesterday to say whether or not they had generated the metal. They said their experimental results are to be published shortly.

It now appears that a Soviet group, at one of the "off-limits" laboratories also involved in defense work, has been working along very similar lines. Its report was published as a letter to JETP (the Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics), a Soviet scientific publication.

In the Soviet experiments, a cylindrical charge of high explosive drives a projectile into the compression chamber filled with hydrogen previously chilled to a liquid state. The change in hydrogen density as the liquid

Under Explosive Pressure Soviet Scientists Report Turning Hydrogen Into Metal

is compressed is monitored by a gamma-ray scanning system that records the shrinking volume of the chamber.

At a pressure 28 million times that of the atmosphere, the Soviet group reported, the density of the hydrogen suddenly jumped from 1.08 to 1.30 grams per cubic centimeter. They took this to be conversion of the hydrogen to a metallic state.

In such a state the hydrogen molecules, each formed of two hydrogen atoms (as in hydrogen gas) break up into individual hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen gas readily liquefies at low temperatures and can be frozen into a solid, but it is still formed of two-atom molecules and is not metallic.

When converted from gas to liquid, its volume decreases several hundredfold. When it goes from the frozen or liquid state of the gas, at room pressure, to the metallic state, it is compressed another 15-fold, although the conversion only occurs in the final stages of that compression.

However, judging from occasional disclosures of heavy air and water pollution in the controlled press and by travelers, the Soviet Union still has a long way to go to demonstrate the environmental concern that appears evident in Western countries.

The basic problem appears to be one of enforcement in a system in which one arm of the government, operating the monitoring service, would be expected to penalize another branch, the one running the polluting industry.

In a country like the Soviet Union, where production in many areas is still far short of demand, the need for keeping an industrial plant running may often be considered of greater importance by the authorities than pollution abatement.

Australian Aide To Confer in U.S. On French Tests

CANBERRA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Australian Attorney General Sen. Lionel Murphy is to have discussions with leading lawyers and scientists on French atmospheric nuclear tests during a visit to Britain and the United States this month, it was announced here tonight.

This step follows an announcement yesterday by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, that the Australian government had told Paris it considered further tests unlawful. Mr. Whitlam said yesterday he had sought an assurance from the French government that no more atmospheric tests would be held.

Sen. Murphy said: "We consider we would be justified in seeking an international legal remedy to the threat posed to the welfare of the people of this country by continuation of the tests."

Sen. Murphy, who leaves on the tour tomorrow, said that the tests had exposed the people of Australia to the unnecessary dangers of increased nuclear radiation.

Turks Open Trial Of 188 Leftists

ANKARA, Jan. 10 (AP).—The largest trial in Turkey's crackdown on the left opened in converted barracks dormitory today with the military prosecutor demanding jail terms up to 15 years for 188 defendants.

One of the accused is an Ankara University assistant professor, Dogu Perincek, charged as the ideological mastermind behind the revolutionary leftist activity which disrupted Turkey before proclamation of martial law in April, 1972.

Prof. Perincek is accused of heading an underground organization called the Revolutionary Peasant-Workers party. He and 26 others, when asked their profession in today's opening session, answered "revolutionary Communist."

Romania Sets Up Ties With Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan signed a joint declaration yesterday establishing relations between the countries on what was described as an "everlasting basis."

Three agreements for cooperation between radio and television and civil aviation organizations in the two countries were also concluded.

French Leftist Fined

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A Paris tribunal today fined Alain Krivine, leader of the Communist League, a Trotskyite group, 1,000 francs for leading a street protest against U.S. Vietnam policy. The protest, on Oct. 5, 1971, turned into a riot.



PROTECTIVE CUSTODY—A 5-day-old orangutan, born at the Kansas City Zoo, was placed in an incubator in a hospital there to isolate it from human germs.

Pollution-Monitoring Service Is Set Up by the Soviet Union

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced yesterday that it would set up a national environmental protection service to monitor air and water pollution throughout the country.

A decree of the ruling Communist party and the Soviet government also said that, beginning in 1974, annual and long-term plans would be worked out to insure optimum use of resources and the conservation of nature.

The high-level directive, published last night on the front page of the government newspaper, Izvestia, appeared to be part of a continuing effort to come to grips with the growing problem of pollution in the Soviet Union.

In the absence of a vocal public opinion and open discussion of the problem in the press, Soviet measures in this area have lagged far behind public concern in the West. An environmental protection agency with apparently far broader powers than the proposed Soviet monitoring service has been functioning in the United States since 1970.

Soviet writers on the problem of environmental protection have contended that this country's centrally planned economy and government-run management of industry provide a more effective basis for abatement of pollution than the free-enterprise system in the West.

European Mussels Tested for Mercury

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Belgian Consumers' Association said today many mussels found in European waters have relatively high mercury levels.

An association survey concluded that British and Dutch waters were most heavily polluted with mercury and West German waters suspect. Danish, Belgian and French waters were not considered dangerous. The association said the U.S. Food and Drug Administration forbids the sale of fish and mussels that contain more than 5 of one part mercury in a million. In Britain, the group found contamination reaching .4 at Southend, .51 at Brighton and .83 at Portsmouth.

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Paris Security Is Stepped Up For Mrs. Meir

Tension Is Rising Before Her Arrival

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Tension over Israeli Premier Golda Meir's visit to France rose sharply today as Arab and Zionist groups and French security forces laid their plans for her arrival Friday.

The blowing up of the Jewish Agency's office and the death of a bomb-wounded Palestinian official here, both yesterday, came as a violent prelude to her visit.

A public rebuke for the Israeli leader from President Georges Pompidou gave a further controversial edge to her planned participation in the Socialist International conference here on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Meir is among five foreign Socialist government leaders attending the meeting, which falls at a sensitive time politically because French legislative elections are now less than eight weeks away.

Despite President Pompidou's warning at his press conference yesterday that Mrs. Meir and the others would be regarded as "militants" and offered no government welcome, French authorities cannot ignore possible dangers to the Israeli leader.

The Interior Ministry is understood to be taking extensive security precautions, including possible temporary banishment from Paris of scores of potential troublemakers.

The Palestine guerrilla group Black September claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Jewish Agency's offices.

The guerrillas called it "a warning shot" before Mrs. Meir's arrival, but the Palestine Liberation Organization here condemned the bomb attack and argued that it was a Zionist maneuver designed to attract sympathy for the Jewish cause.

The death of PLO representative Mahmoud Hamdani, who died a month after a booby-trapped telephone exploded in his home, caused an outcry today in pro-Arab circles here.

Nine pro-Arab organizations called a protest meeting for tomorrow night and put out a statement demanding that France bar entry to Mrs. Meir. They said she ordered Mr. Hamdani's assassination.

Zionists and Arab groups are preparing demonstrations and counterdemonstrations over the next few days. The pro-Arab forces have scheduled meetings every day until Saturday to protest against Mrs. Meir's trip.

7-Million Mark Kidnapping Trial Opens

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 10 (AP)—A lawyer and an ex-convict went on trial today charged with kidnapping a supermarket chain owner Theo Albrecht. Mr. Albrecht was released unharmed when his family paid a ransom of 7 million marks, the largest in West German history.

Heinz-Joachim Ollenburg, a 35-year-old attorney, and Paul Kron, a 40-year-old convicted bank robber, are charged with the kidnapping and deprivation of freedom. Both have said in statements to police that they seized Mr. Albrecht and held him 18 days until they collected the ransom. Authorities hope trial testimony will reveal the whereabouts of half the ransom. Mr. Ollenburg led police to three dark forest caches containing half of the ransom. He says the other half was spent to pay off debts.



SHUTTER-BUGGED—Photographers crowd around dock in an Essen, West Germany, courtroom for pictures of Heinz-Joachim Ollenburg (2d from left) at his trial.

Block All Trade Except in Copper

S. Africa, Mozambique Also Snub Zambia

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10 (AP)—South Africa and Mozambique today joined Rhodesia in imposing trade sanctions against Zambia, a move aimed at forcing the liberation of southern Africa.

The state-owned South African Mozambique Railroads said the Rhodesian government had agreed to a Rhodesian ultimatum to stop handling freight trains to or from Zambia. The ultimatum was moved forward yesterday by Rhodesia's 400-mile border with Zambia after an appeal by the Rhodesian government to the Rhodesian government to stop handling freight trains to or from Zambia. The ultimatum was moved forward yesterday by Rhodesia's 400-mile border with Zambia after an appeal by the Rhodesian government to the Rhodesian government to stop handling freight trains to or from Zambia.

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London, Bonn Get Iceland Cod Protests

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Bjorn Agnustsson today delivered strongly worded protests to Britain and West Germany after trawler support ships prevented Icelandic gunboats from taking actions against fishing-limit violators.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Agnustsson delivered a strongly worded protest to British Ambassador John MacKenzie against an action by the British support and aid ship Othello. The spokesman said the Othello on Jan. 8 prevented the gunboat Odinn from "taking action against the British trawler Marella PD 245, fishing illegally off the northeast coast."

The trawler was fishing inside the new fishing limit, extended from 12 to 50 nautical miles last September.

Mr. Agnustsson informed Mr. MacKenzie that Iceland intends to "reserve its rights" for any intervention against violating trawlers, and that it cannot shoulder the responsibility for possible damages against a violator.

The second protest was handed over to West Germany's Ambassador, M. Ari Rowell, and concerned an incident on the same day where the German support and hospital ship Meerkatz-2 tried to ram a gunboat which was about to take action against two German violators, he said.

The spokesman said the Meerkatz "many times prevented the activities by the gunboat Agir against the West German trawlers Saxonia NC 471 and Berlin BX 673."

The Meerkatz repeatedly ignored international sound signals from the Agir and even tried to ram the gunboat which, at least once, avoided a collision by turning quickly to starboard," the spokesman said.

"The foreign minister protested strongly against this and pointed out that the Meerkatz ignored international rules of navigation," he added.

These are the first serious incidents involving foreign support ships which occurred after the fishing limit extension took place, a coast guard spokesman said.

Earlier several British and West German violators have had their trawlers cut off by Icelandic gunboats.

Britain and West Germany have never recognized the new fishing limit. The international court in The Hague has asked Iceland not to implement its fishing limit extension pending a final court ruling this fall.

The Icelandic government holds that the international court has no jurisdiction in this issue, however, and therefore has ignored its plea.

EEC Boycott Urged
HAMBURG, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Four West German coastal states today urged the Bonn federal government to ask all Common Market countries to stop importing Icelandic fish for a week in retaliation for Icelandic action in the current "cod war."

The states of Lower Saxony, Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg also asked federal Agriculture and Food Minister Josef Ertl to approve a proposed week's boycott of Icelandic fish landings in their ports, a spokesman for the states said after a two-day meeting here.

He added that the measures were an "appropriate reaction" to what he described as renewed Icelandic violation of international law in interfering with West German trawlers in the island's unilaterally imposed 50-mile fishing limit.

Portugal to Dismiss Anti-War Officials
LISBON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Portuguese civil servants who took part in an anti-war church vigil on New Year's Eve here will be dismissed, the Interior Ministry announced today.

Following the church vigil, 15 persons were held in jail and about 80 others had their identities checked.

Today's statement did not indicate how many civil servants are to be dismissed, but unofficial sources said the number probably would not exceed a dozen.

Tokyo Envoy in Peking
PEKING, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Yuchi Hayashi, Japan's new envoy to China, arrived in Peking today. He speaks Chinese and is expected to serve as chargé d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy here pending the appointment of an ambassador.

Hospital-Bound By Helicopter

By Thomas F. Driscoll

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities and states throughout the United States are gradually embracing the method used to minimize battlefield casualties: Get the injured quickly to first-rate medical care in helicopters.

Several types of helicopter ambulance service now exist around the country:

• Thirty-four state and local police departments operate helicopters capable of flying the injured to hospitals at speeds up to 150 miles an hour.

• Five counties in Mississippi have joined together as an Air Ambulance District to levy a small property tax to pay for an ambulance copter program which began last winter.

• Denver operates a jet copter purchased by a nonprofit corporation and used for police patrol when not transporting the sick or injured.

• Accident victims in Indianapolis ride in a helicopter that is jointly owned and operated by six public agencies.

• The federal government has decided to expand to about 20 more communities the program known as Project MAST. An acronym for Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic, the program provides military helicopters for civilian emergencies on a 24-hour basis.

A number of states have set up trauma centers in hospitals, and, in addition to ground ambulances, publicly owned helicopters are used to transport patients to them. They get specialized care for shock, burns, cuts, bullet wounds, suffocation and poisoning.

Illinois has established 20 of 40 planned trauma centers by up-

AP.
A Maryland State Police helicopter waits at the scene of an accident to fly a victim to a hospital.



grading emergency room service in designated hospitals. State helicopters are available for long-distance flights to these centers.

Maryland operates what is probably the finest combination helicopter-trauma center program. The Maryland State Police center with four jet helicopters, each capable of transporting two accident victims and a medical attendant.

The four copters are based in different parts of the state, and anyone who suffers a life-threatening injury can be flown in an hour or less to the University of Maryland's Center for the Study of Trauma, in Baltimore.

Wallace Shooting

One of these copters was in the air, ready to fly Gov. George Wallace to the hospital after he was shot at a shopping center in Laurel, Md., last May. However, the Secret Service, being unfamiliar with the program, ordered him taken by ground ambulance to Silver Spring. This trip, according to state police, took three times as long as a copter flight, and the hospital in Silver Spring was not as well

equipped for such an emergency as the Center for the Study of Trauma.

The center is in a four-story wing of the university hospital and is staffed by about 150 doctors, nurses, technicians, and others.

Between October, 1971, and March, 1972, the trauma center admitted 178 patients, all in danger of death. About 80 percent of them arrived by helicopter, and 83 percent of them survived.

"If they hadn't been brought to the center, the mortality rate would have been more than 50 percent," said Dr. James R. Dunn, a surgeon and former medical director of the center. "We've become dependent on the helicopter. We'd almost be out of business without it. The important thing is to get the patient to the trauma center as soon as possible. We tell the helicopter pilot: 'Don't waste time at the scene. Scoop 'em up and bring 'em in.'"

The Maryland State Police, for their part, have mutual feelings of dependence. "Without the trauma center we'd be nothing," said Capt. Frank D. Hudson, chief

of the aviation division. "Just to pick a patient up and go scooting off to a hospital doesn't mean a thing unless the hospital can treat the person properly."

This feeling has spread across the country. People everywhere have come to realize that not every hospital can provide adequate emergency care. This is particularly true in rural areas, which is why five counties around Hattiesburg last year formed the Southeast Mississippi Air Ambulance Service District and bought a helicopter equipped as an ambulance.

The Mississippi program is the first in the country which is supported entirely by local tax income and patients' fees. The tax is levied on property at the rate of one mill. Thus, property assessed at \$2,000 would mean an annual tax bill of \$2. Fees are \$25 for picking up a patient, plus \$2 a minute of flying time. An average trip takes 10 minutes, so an average bill is \$45.

All of the helicopters used by these civilian agencies are powered by either single turbine or jet engines. Capable of holding two patients on litters, the copters cruise at a speed of about 130 miles an hour. Depending on how they are equipped, they cost anywhere from \$100,000 to \$175,000, but some agencies have cut down the cost by buying secondhand machines.

The civilian helicopter industry has criticized MAST as government intrusion into business, but the U.S. Defense Department says it will get out whenever local helicopter ambulance programs are set up to replace MAST. Civilian or military, the helicopter ambulance has arrived, and lives are being saved every day because of it.

Last of the Big-Time Milliners

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI)—One of Mrs. Georges Pompidou's first reactions when she became France's First Lady was: "And now, I'll have to wear hats. Quelle horreur!" But later on, she said: "I realized it helped the hat business. So, in a way, I am glad."

The black veil that the Duchess of Windsor wore at her husband's funeral in England was much admired. Everybody remarked its elegance and proportion. So much so that she was later asked to donate it to the Museum of Westminster.

In both cases, the woman behind the hat pins was Madame Paulette, who is the last of the big-time milliners. Hats are out, but Paulette, somehow, is not. Against all odds, year in and year out, she has been making her collections since 1939. She is the last survivor of a high and airy world, where the hats of Marie Antoinette's flight and follies.

An optimistic person, without the slightest chip on her shoulder, Paulette is getting her next spring collection ready—100 hats, as usual. In 1950, there were still at least 15 milliners left in Paris and the chapeau season, which preceded the couture season, was a considerable event. Now, Paulette is all alone.

Her hats may not sell the way they used to, but the fact that she still has a solid business is a phenomenon of sorts. Besides coiffing elegant women, who frequent official receptions, races and society weddings, she has managed to survive by catering to the world market. Twice a



Madame Paulette... Since 1939.

year, buyers from all over the world come to see her collections. Then, they buy hats and copy them, in the "buyers deal with couture dresses."

The best market, Paulette said, is in England. "English women still wear hats because they have a natural sense of decorum. Lady Soames, for one, would never go to a reception 'hatless.' Queen Elizabeth seems to have been born with a hat on her head and that helps to set the tone. As a result, Paulette has a bustling ready-made hat department at Harrod's in London. She is about to launch a cheaper, Miss Paulette line for the junior crowd.

American department stores, which have to have a hat counter, however small, are also good customers. Saks, however,

dropped its Paulette counter after seven years. But she still gets good orders from such hat makers as Adolfo and Fies Alice. In France, where she used to make hats for the couture collections, Paulette is now more involved with the young and active ready-to-wear designers whose collections are shown with hats. She and Scandinavia have also helped keep the hat industry alive because in their cold climates they need to put something on their heads."

But Paulette refuses to look at hats as a need. "Hats should be fun," she said, "and the wilder, the better. Otherwise, get a scarf."

To illustrate her point, she claims that the heyday of hats was, strangely as it may sound, World War II. "Because women had nothing frivolous left to them. They needed an escape."

War Years

During the war years, Paulette launched her turban. Pinpointing her best sellers, she added: "In 1946, we had the pillbox. Between 1950 and 1955, fur hats. In 1965: knit bonnets. In 1968: big cowboy and Mexican hats. In 1969: romantic, flowered cartwheels."

Right now, the '20s are making themselves felt in fashion and are also influencing Paulette's hats. She is writing the last touches on small, head-hugging turbans and flappers' veils, held together with sequined bandeaus. She has a good sense of humor. A plum veil, for instance, with two rouged cheeks painted over it.

In a world of fast fashion, Paulette's establishment is an oasis of savoir vivre. A woman who comes in to order a hat is as pampered as a queen. Paulette looks her over, "Gibouche," she claims, "is just as important as a woman's features." Then they discuss the occasion, the season, the color and style of the dress. Since she has a large collection, Paulette tries different models on the woman and finds out what styles suit her best. Then come two fittings. And voilà, a chapeau. All that for 500 francs. "Eats," Paulette said, fingering a piece of black nonsense ending in two ostrich plumes, "are really architecture. They have to sit over a head, which is, itself, a piece of architecture too. And getting the proportions right is really what the hat business is all about."

Brazilian Censors Ban Sales of Picasso Works

By Marvine Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Brazil has banned the sale of Picasso's "Erotic Engravings" series in what appears to be a new wave of cultural puritanism.

Brazilian intellectuals are pressing general dismay over the censoring action, which they feel will only tarnish this country's image abroad.

There has been increasing concern in Brazil over official censorship of the arts. On Sunday Rio de Janeiro's leading daily Jornal do Brasil published a devastating report on cultural censorship in Brazil.

The federal police ban on the portfolios of Picasso prints follows the seizure of the Christ-mas edition of Playboy magazine and the refusal to authorize the sale of Playboy's new magazine Out.

Picasso's erotic engravings are "contrary to public morals and good behavior," according to the Ministry of Justice.

This judgment came as a surprise to bookstores, where the Picasso works have been on sale for the last three years.

The police action was "absurd and ridiculous and quite incomprehensible," said Dilse Soares, a leader of the Brazilian eroticist school of painting.

Miss Soares, who is known as "Zana," said that she had "not had trouble with the censors, but other members of her school have not been allowed to exhibit their works in Belo Horizonte on the grounds that they were a threat

to the traditions of the family of Minas Gerais state.

"The erotic is part of nature; pornography is a human interpretation between the two," Miss Soares said, adding that she found Brazilian television programs to be much "worse" than Picasso's engravings, but that the censors neglected "that kind of commercial pornography that isn't even artistic."

The cinema has been hard hit by censors, according to the Jornal do Brasil. The report said that, in view of the latest criteria of the censors, it was feared that political films, particularly from Italy, as well as the American films based on sex and violence were threatened.

Recently banned productions include Stanley Kubrick's "Clockwork Orange," Antonioni's "Zabriskie Point," Pasolini's "Decameron" and Ken Russell's "The Devils." Other films have been released with many cuts.

In 1971, censors barred the showing of 35 films, 13 Brazilian and 22 foreign, containing "matter that was subversive or contrary to public and good behavior."

There has been a "violent" increase in censorship in theater, according to a successful Brazilian playwright and director, Flavio Rangel.

"The censors want to reform humanity and so they exert a dual action, preventing any analysis of the Brazilian 'nation' and exerting an excessive control over morals," Mr. Rangel declared in an interview.

U.S. Buildings Attacked in Europe

FRANKFURT, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Vandals broke into the Amerika Haus library early today and set it afire for the fifth time in two years, destroying valuable reference books and damaging the building, U.S. officials said.

Richard Fitz, the director, said the fire destroyed 600 to 800 reference books worth about \$15,000 and did up to \$10,000 damage to ceilings, floors and fixtures.

No one was injured in the 2 a.m. fire, he said.

"We have no clues as to the identity of the people who broke in or why they did it," he said. Amerika Haus libraries are run by the U.S. Information Agency as part of a cultural relations program with foreign countries.

Mr. Fitz said the library would be closed about 10 days for repairs.

About 500 youthful demonstrators carrying placards demanding a U.S. bombing halt in Vietnam and the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops marched on the Amerika Haus and the U.S. Consulate in Frankfurt.

The announcement said a court in Hamburg issued the embargo order pending a lawsuit by Kennecott against Chile for nonpayment of compensation after the nationalization of the U.S. company's mining interests.

The value of the copper attached by the German court was not given. The government of Chile, which nationalized the interests of three U.S. mining companies on July 15, 1971, said it would appeal the decision. The copper was produced by El Teniente, the world's largest underground copper mine. The government of Marxist President Salvador Allende claims Kennecott prospered in Chile made "excess profits" over a period of 15 years.

The government's announcement also said Kennecott lawyers had sought smaller embargo action in a court in Livorno, Italy, but the court turned down the request to attach a shipment of Chilean copper.

A French court had embargoed 1,250 tons of El Teniente copper, worth \$1.4 million, last October at the request of Kennecott. An appeals court lifted the embargo, but the case is still pending.

Annuario for 1973 Issued by Vatican
VATICAN CITY, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Vatican last year established diplomatic relations with four countries—Algeria, Bangladesh, Sudan and Tunisia—according to the new issue of the Vatican yearbook. The Vatican currently has diplomatic relations with 73 nations.

The 1973 Vatican Annuario was presented to Pope Paul VI Monday.

The yearbook, covering the period between Dec. 1, 1971, and Nov. 30, 1972, listed 116 cardinals and 4,149 archbishops and bishops.

Tokyo Envoy in Peking
PEKING, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Yuchi Hayashi, Japan's new envoy to China, arrived in Peking today. He speaks Chinese and is expected to serve as chargé d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy here pending the appointment of an ambassador.

Chile to Ration 40 Basic Food Items This Year
SANTIAGO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Chile will introduce rationing of about 40 basic food items this year, Finance Minister Fernando Flores said at a Senate hearing yesterday.

He said rationing was the government's response to food shortages and a booming black market, which he said were caused "by bourgeois opposition counter-revolutionaries and imperialism."

He said ration cards would be issued in a few months. Food distribution will be controlled by local price and supply boards who will survey typical Chilean families to establish quotas for minimum food needs, Mr. Flores said.

Opposition spokesmen immediately denounced the plan. Sen. Osvaldo Quiroga, president of the Christian Democratic party, said it was "outrageous and humiliating to receive a miserable ration from political commissars."

He said it appeared that President Salvador Allende's government is seeking "a war with the consumers."

Although shortages over the past decade have forced restrictions on the sale of beef—now sold only on weekends if it is available—wide-scale rationing has never been instituted in Chile's 162 years as a republic.

Greek Pilot Charged In Crash Fatal to 37
ATHENS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Greek officials have charged the pilot with manslaughter because of negligence in the crash of an Olympic Airways plane last October that took 37 lives.

Sixteen persons, including pilot Patroklos Themadakis, 47, survived. The plane crashed into the sea as it was attempting to land at Athens during a rainstorm.

Lawyers said the charge which was filed Monday was based on evidence that an erroneous calculation resulted in the plane losing altitude too soon and hitting the water. They said the penalty is 9 years 3 months to 185 years imprisonment, or three months to five years for each person killed.

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China Offering to Sell Oil to Japan

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—In an unexpected and potentially far-reaching move, China has offered to sell crude oil to energy-hungry Japan—and the Japanese have quickly picked up the offer. According to industry sources, a four-member Japanese oil company executives flew to Peking Sunday to investigate the offer and set the price for the 10,000 tons of oil which the Chinese have recently offered Japan.

This is said to be the first time the Communist takeover of China has agreed to export any of its valuable and still largely untapped petroleum resources. While the proposed sale is very small—less than 0.1 percent of Japan's total annual requirement of 200 million tons—it could be an important early step in an expanding economic relationship between the two great powers of Asia.

China's offer for technology. China is eager to obtain industrial plants, heavy machinery and high-technology items from Japan but until now has had little to sell in exchange. Japanese trade missions sounded out the Chinese about purchases of joint development of petroleum and other strategic mineral resources, but with little indication of serious Chinese interest.

Unlike capitalist Japan which has sought with dramatic success to improve its wealth by expanding its markets abroad, China under Communism has espoused a national policy of self-reliance. While China has indicated a willingness to sell temporary surpluses of natural resources to pay for things it needs, there has been little indication of willingness to be a substantial and long-term supplier of resources to other nations.

There is no clear sign here now whether the crude oil offer represents a one-shot deal involving a temporary surplus or the beginning of something much more important. Clearly, the Japanese are hoping it is the latter.

According to the Tokyo daily Asahi Shimbun, some 14 of Japan's leading businessmen will become initiators of an oil importing combine to handle the Chinese petroleum trade. The paper quoted trade estimates that China's current extractions of crude oil are well in excess of its refining capacity, and reported that Japanese industries "hope that China will agree to supply one million tons of crude oil annually."

Beyond its potential economic importance, the Chinese oil offer has some fascinating international political aspects. At the moment, Japan is preparing to get down to serious business in long-standing discussions with China's arch-rival, the Soviet

Union, about a \$100 billion Japanese investment in a long-distance pipeline across Siberia to bring Russian oil to Japan. China has made clear its opposition to the proposed Soviet-Japanese Tyumen oil pipeline deal. A major Chinese source to help supply Japan's ever-growing energy requirement would make the Soviet arrangement less attractive.

Industry sources here say the

crude oil currently being offered to Japan is probably produced in the Tachung oilfields, China's leading oil producing complex. Because Tachung is located in the Manchurian area which was occupied by Japan during the 1930s, Japanese experts are quite familiar with the region. According to some accounts, it was the Japanese who first undertook development of the Tachung oil resources.

Fuel Shortages Disrupt Major Airlines' Schedules

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—At least three major U.S. airlines have suffered disruption of their regular schedules as a result of a shortage of aviation fuel at the major New York airports.

None of the airlines—American, Trans World and Allegheny—says it has canceled flights, but each is leading extra fuel at other airports to avoid refueling in New York.

In the case of both American and TWA, a number of normally non-stop flights have had to make intermediate stops to pick up enough fuel to reach their destinations. A TWA spokesman said that two trans-continental 747 flights from New York had first stopped at Dulles International outside Washington for fuel.

The New York shortage reflects the fact that one major oil company—Texaco, which supplies all three airlines—has exhausted its local supply of aviation fuel. Government and airline officials reported no other instances of shortages, although some industry executives said they are worried that shortages might occur elsewhere.

Texaco blamed its predicament on a general fuel shortage—which has caused heating problems throughout the central United States—and inadequate relaxation of government oil import quotas. But government sources were critical of Texaco, arguing that the company had committed more fuel to customers than it had.

The shortage of aviation fuel has indirectly raised a major issue of energy policy: Whether U.S. oil companies should be allowed to raise their imports of completely refined oil products. Under existing law, oil imports are restricted almost exclusively to crude oil. Refined products—such as aviation fuel or home heating oil—can be imported but the volume is restricted to 1 percent of total imports.

Texaco asked that this limit be lifted, arguing that there is a plentiful supply of imported aviation fuel in New York, but that existing law permits this fuel to be used only for international flights. By tapping these reserves, Texaco said, the shortage could be solved immediately.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness—to which Texaco made its request—is resisting. A spokesman for OEP said last night there is "no legal provision" for the change, and that altering the current regulations would require "a major policy decision at the executive level."

According to OEP, the policy was originally adopted to assure that the United States would have its own refining facilities and would not be dependent on other nations for refined products.

BLMC's Profit Rises 15%; Thorn Has a 39% Increase

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—Two large British corporations, British Leyland Motor Corp. and Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., reported increased profits today.

Reporting for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1972, BLMC said net profit rose to £31.1 million, up 14.7 percent from £27.4 million a year earlier.

Sales increased to £128 billion from £119 billion. BLMC announced a final dividend of 1.75 pence a share, a total of 2 pence for the year, compared with the previous year's 3 pence on the old capital, which has been increased.

Reporting for the half year ended Sept. 30, Thorn Electrical said its net profit rose 38.9 percent to £15.7 million, or 11.9 pence a share, from £11.3 million, or 8.6 pence a share, in the year earlier period.

Thorn announced an unchanged 11 percent interim dividend.

Earning Shortfall

BLMC, the largest of Britain's four major auto makers noted that for a corporation of its size earnings are still far short of its requirements. But it said it considers that its profit performance compares favorably with the results of its major European competitors.

The company took an optimistic view of 1973, but stressed that its prospects depend heavily on a continuation of stable labor relations.

Among significant events for the company in the current year will be the introduction of a new Austin auto in the spring and the introduction of a new auto for the Australian market in the late spring, the company said.

BLMC also reported an "encouraging" profit performance in the first quarter of the current year.

On the London Stock Exchange, Thorn's stock rose 4 pence to 512 pence, while BLMC's stock rose 1 1/2 pence to 361 1/4.

Oil Imports Rise Expected By U.S. Aide

Morton Also Opposes Soviet Gas Project

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—The Nixon administration is prepared to increase oil imports to head off an energy crisis, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton said today.

In remarks to the Senate Interior Committee, Mr. Morton indicated that the only alternative to increased oil imports would be to restrict the use of energy.

Presently, the United States limits the amount of refined petroleum products allowed to be imported, a system designed to increase domestic oil refining.

Mr. Morton said the administration is investigating a system to auction some import licenses as a supplement to the present system of allocations.

Little Choice

He said there is little that can be done to augment domestic production of oil and gas. "Our only major short-term alternatives are to restrict energy use, which may impair personal comfort and continued economic progress or to increase imports," he said.

The latter course, "which we are more likely to follow, entails a reallocation of funds," Mr. Morton claimed, referring to possible supply interruptions and the drain on the balance of payments.

In other comments, Mr. Morton cast doubt on the Nixon administration's willingness to give financial backing to the proposal to import natural gas from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Morton said he "wholeheartedly" agrees with congressional opponents of the plan.

A consortium of U.S. companies has announced negotiations to make large-scale purchases of natural gas from Russia and to ship it to the United States. More than \$10 billion would be required to finance the project, with the government providing most of the money.

Mr. Morton said in response to a statement by Sen. Paul Fannin, R., Ark., "I can think of a lot of better places to spend our money for a better payout to the American people."

Questionable Program

Sen. Fannin and other members of the committee said they objected to the government's pouring funds into what they termed a questionable program.

Mr. Morton said he believes the United States should direct its incentives to produce energy "primarily to development of our own resources."

The director general of the OEP, George Lincoln, told the committee that the office has drafted a plan for rationing petroleum in the event of a fuel supply crisis.

Details of the plan were submitted in a written response to questions from the committee.

Mr. Lincoln said the program includes cutting average gasoline sales to consumers by about 40 percent and ordering more than a 30 percent reduction in the amount of heating fuels that could be bought.

Canada Planning New Measures To Spur Growth

OTTAWA, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—Canadian Finance Minister John N. Turner promised yesterday "major new fiscal and monetary measures" to spur the economy, but he declined to specify what they will be.

Mr. Turner told Parliament the measures will deal effectively with unemployment and promote a balanced economic growth.

His speech increased speculation that the government intends to reduce personal taxes or at least extend the 3 percent tax cut that expired at the end of last year.

Mr. Turner, in line with the government's overall policy statement made last week, said measures to stimulate the economy will be aimed chiefly at reducing Canada's high unemployment rate. In the third quarter it stood at 6.8 percent.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Feminine & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. has named Lord Inchope as non-executive chairman. Lord Inchope, chairman of Inchope Co., which made a takeover bid for P&O and later withdrew it, led the successful opposition of P&O directors to the proposed merger with Bovis Ltd. Sandy Marshall will continue as P&O's chief executive and managing director.

Gwain H. Gillespie, currently president of Chrysler France, has been named to replace H. Arthur Wornet as managing director-Europe when Mr. Wornet returns to the parent U.S. company. Frank M. Rogers, currently general manager of Chrysler Spain, is expected to replace Mr. Gillespie.

At AFIA in Brussels, Bowdrie P. Marzetta replaces Lance La Bianca as resident vice-president for Europe and North and West Africa. Mr. La Bianca will return to AFIA headquarters in the United States.

Vice-president of Philip Morris Europe Alejandro G. Buzzi has been appointed vice-president of Philip Morris International, with responsibility for Southern and Eastern Europe.

A Correction

Reginald Barham, Peter Dale and John Spurdle Jr. have been promoted from vice-presidents to vice-presidents and assistant general managers at Morgan Guaranty Trust's London office, not to general managers as was reported Jan. 5 due to a transmission error.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am Creditors Extend Loan

Pan American World Airways reports that all of the 38 banks participating in its revolving credit agreement have agreed in principle to extend the credit through March 31, 1973. The original agreement, when negotiated last March, was for a period of only one year. The existing agreement and the new agreement permit Pan Am to borrow up to a maximum of \$70 million. As of Dec. 31, the airline had outstanding loans under the existing agreement of \$37.5 million. William T. Seawell, chairman and chief executive officer, said, "We are very pleased that the banks have shown this confidence in us by entering into a new credit agreement for a longer term."

Kama Plant Contracts Awarded

Preliminary contracts valued at over 400 million deutsche marks for equipment for the Soviet Kama truck plant have been signed between the Soviet Air Import and two family-owned West German firms, Liebherr-Verkehrstechnik GmbH and Karl Hueller GmbH. Final contracts for the delivery of a complete transmission plant will be signed in March. A total of 43 other German firms along with four from Britain, Italy and Switzerland will be subcontracting parts of the plant. The first phase of the plant, with a capacity of 150,000 truck transmissions annually, is scheduled to open in 1974.

Ford Denies Wankel Rumors

Ford Motor, ending speculation that it may soon have a Wankel-powered car, says there is

no possibility that it will bring out such a car in the United States during the next two years. Introduction of such a car within the next five years is doubtful, chairman Henry Ford 2d adds. There has been speculation that Ford would join the Wankel derby at the same time General Motors brings out its first Wankel-powered Vega next year, or soon thereafter.

Dunlop Developing New Safety Tire

Dunlop reports it is investing \$2 million in plant and equipment to produce a new safety tire which will cut accidents due to punctures and "blow-outs." The tire, fitted to a special wheel, stays in place even when flat and can be driven on up to 100 miles after a puncture. The company says it is also investigating devices which would warn a driver that he had a puncture.

Computer Shipments of U.S. Firms Up

World shipments by U.S. computer manufacturers jumped 25 percent to more than \$9 billion in 1972, following three years of virtual stagnation, according to a market research firm specializing in the computer industry. International Data Corp. says the increase was "real evidence that the computer industry is out of its doldrums." It adds that all available evidence points to "at least two more healthy if not booming years." IBM again led the group, registering a 34 percent increase in shipments to a total of \$2.1 billion last year. Honeywell remained second, boosting shipments 29 percent to \$790 million.

Trade in AT&T Is Unusually Heavy

Wall Street Prices Dip in Active Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—American Telephone, selling at its highest price since 1969, served as the star today of a rather sluggish session on the New York Stock Exchange.

Shares of the nation's most

widely held issue traded as high as 54 1/4 before closing at 54 1/8 with a gain of 1/2. Volume ran at the heavy rate of 1.1 million shares for the most active issue on the NYSE.

AT&T has been a steady gainer in recent months, after selling as low as 41 1/8 last summer. These

price advances have reflected a flow of increased earnings and projections—as well as the possibility of another dividend increase in 1974.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has displayed small changes in all three sessions this week, slipped 1.05 to 1,046.09. On Monday, the blue-chip indicator finished at a record high of 1,047.88.

The Dow held up well despite an undercurrent of concern on Wall Street following yesterday's announcement that wholesale prices in December registered their largest single-month advance since 1951.

This jump in wholesale prices, which reflects increased food costs, stirred some fears of a possible renewal of the inflation rate.

As a result, AT&T appeared to offer at least a temporary haven for some investors. The stock hit its record price of 75 in 1964. One advantage of AT&T, brokers noted, is that the stock offers tremendous liquidity, meaning that it can be bought or sold in substantial amounts without causing wide price swings.

Volume on the Big Board picked up to 30.88 million shares after running under 17 million shares in each of the first two sessions of this week.

The big price changes on the active list—indicative of the slightly nervous tone of trading—concentrated on the minus side.

Sony fell 5/8 to 63 5/8, reversing a recent strong trend.

Mountain Fuel Supply did not trade. The company said that a test of its Brady No. 3 well in Wyoming showed inconclusive results due to mechanical difficulties.

Prices declined in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.03 to 26.67, while declines led advances, 536 to 411. Turnover was 5.10 million shares, up from 4.55 million yesterday.

Lafayette Radio, the day's volume leader, fell 3/4 to 17 1/2, and brought to 10 the loss over the last two sessions.

Boost of 13% In Capital Spending Set Projected Rise Follows 9% Increase in 1972

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Businesses expect to increase their spending on new plant and equipment by 13 percent in 1973, the Commerce Department reported today.

The size of the expected gain, while large, is not so great as to cause a sharp downturn later on—a boom-and-bust cycle—in these outlays by businesses for new facilities and equipment.

The new Commerce Department survey of business investment plans thus adds to the emerging statistical picture of a strong economic recovery, without excesses that forebode future problems.

The department's survey, which was made during late November and December, conforms essentially with the findings of similar studies made by several private organizations.

The 13 percent increase predicted for 1973 would bring total business spending for plant and equipment to \$100 billion. This compares with estimated total spending of \$88.5 billion in 1972.

The 1973 outlays were 9 percent greater than those for 1971. The big change in 1973, according to the survey, will be in spending by manufacturers. This increased by just under 4 percent in 1972 but is expected to increase by 13.6 percent in 1973, to a total of \$55.4 billion.

Among the very large increases in capital investment are those planned by producers of non-ferrous metals, who are predicting an increase of 42.8 percent; rubber manufacturers, 35.9 percent; stone, clay and glass products, 29.4 percent; and paper producers, 24 percent.

Investment increases ranging between 14 and 19 percent are planned by iron and steel producers, motor vehicle manufacturers and the chemical industry. Business outside the manufacturing area are planning increases in spending for new plant and equipment totaling 12.5 percent, which would bring their spending to \$4.6 billion for the year.

Mining and electric utility companies are scheduling the largest increases, about 17 percent each. The other large planned increases among non-manufacturing businesses include those of the railroad, gas utility, and the Commerce Department's "other" category, which includes communication, trade, service, finance, insurance and construction industries.

Only two industries are planning to reduce their outlays for new plant and equipment—the textile industry, which is scheduling a 9.3 percent reduction, and the airlines, which have scheduled a dropoff of 4.5 percent.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Against a suit contract a player with an ace-king combination will almost invariably lead it. Against no-trump such a lead is still probable, unless the leader is attempting to develop a long suit.

If South had relied on this inference on the diagrammed deal, he would have failed in his no-trump contract. Luckily for him he had an inference pointing in the opposite direction.

When South opened one no-trump in a rubber bridge game, West made a strange overall of two clubs. Two clubs doubled would have been a disaster for East-West, but as West expected North was not inclined to try for a penalty when his side had the values for a vulnerable game. So North bid a direct three no-trump.

West rightly decided that a club lead was liable to help South. The obvious alternative was the spade king, allowing the dummy to be inspected before

leading to the second trick. As it turned out, this would have simplified life for South, who would eventually have end-played West after that player had run out of major-suit cards.

West's decision to make a passive heart lead left South with an interesting playing problem. He inferred from the absence of a club lead that West's bid must have been based on high cards rather than distributional values. On this assessment South decided that West held both top spade honors, and had chosen not to lead one of them.

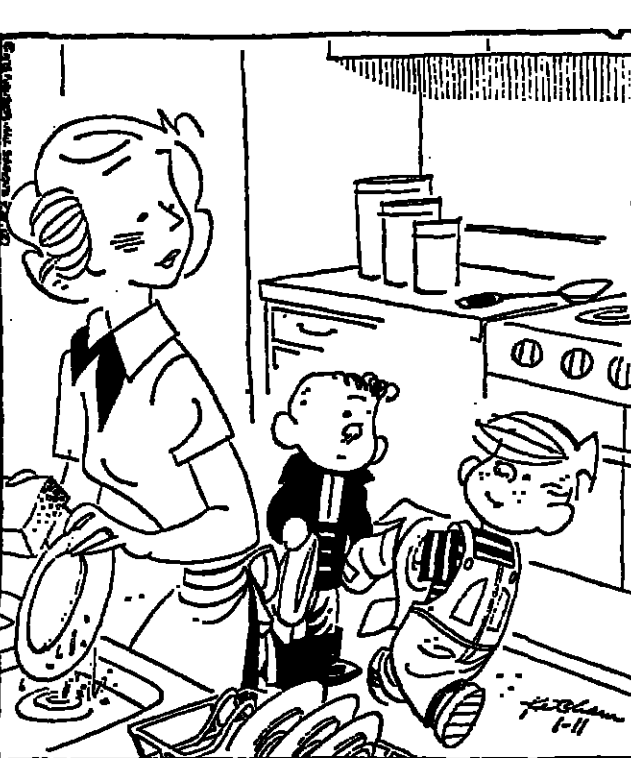
The heart lead was won with the ace, and a bold spade was led at the second trick. West did the right thing by ducking smoothly, but South went right up with dummy's queen. When the spade queen held, South was a happy man. He cashed his heart tricks and led a spade, forcing West to make a helpful lead in a minor suit. West gloomily led a club, and the declarer found himself with a fortuitous overtrick when he cashed his winners and the diamond queen fell.

NORTH	EAST
♠ Q102	♠ J9875
♥ A973	♥ 106
♦ Q6	♦ 109842
♣ KJ875	♣ 10
SOUTH (D)	
♠ 64	♠ A182
♥ A182	♥ A93
♦ A93	♦ A93
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:	
South	West
1 N.T.	2 ♣
3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass
West led the heart nine.	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STYCHIES	REMORA
WINDMILL	ARETIES
VANISHES	CLIMATES
ASSIST	POLITAIPE
ALIEN	LOMER USSR
VOI	LOVERED EUR
ENSLAVERS	BRASIS
PRAYERS	DAUR
REVER	CEIVED REO
OVER	VATIS VIRAL
VIRAL	ROD ROISE
OVATION	EVOLVES
AGENTE	WEATHER
LEISTIE	DEITERS

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: WHEAT CASTE HOPPER ANYWAY

Answers May be pressed for time—A STOPWATCH!

BOOKS

ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY
By John Maynard Keynes. St. Martin's Press. 460 pp. \$9.50.
Reviewed by Leonard Silk

BRITAIN'S Royal Economic Society is bringing out a splendidly edited collection of the economic and political writings of John Maynard Keynes. The entire series will have 25 volumes. Volumes IX and X—expanded versions of "Essays in Persuasion" (1931) and "Essays in Biography" (1933)—have just arrived.

But should anyone but economists care? Indeed they should. Keynes was one of the best writers of his time—graceful, forceful, witty and penetrating. He was a natural journalist, with a great eye for detail and a fearless approach to human personalities. "Essays in Biography" provides vivid and insightful portraits of more than three dozen of his contemporaries, including such politicians as Churchill, Lloyd George and T. S. Eliot, and such economists as William Stanley Jevons, Alfred Marshall and Mary Paley Marshall. In addition, he offers remarkable historical sketches of two of the most important influences on his own thinking—Thomas Robert Malthus and Isaac Newton.

Through his brilliant portrait, one comes to see Keynes himself, by turns bold, arrogant, light-headed, prejudiced, affectionate, stammering, a little mad but always illuminating. "Keynes's intellect was the sharpest and clearest that I have ever known. When I argued with him, I felt that I took my life in my hands, and I seldom emerged without feeling something of a fool." The commentator is not some worshipful disciple, but Bertrand Russell. Beyond a doubt, Keynes was one of the great geniuses of this century—in a class not only with Russell but also with Einstein, Joyce and Churchill. That he chose the career of an economist may cheat him of some of the renown and sympathetic admiration other great men receive, but a good case can be made for Keynes's having been a central figure in the history of our century—claim he himself would probably have dismissed as pretentious and sentimental. I think it literally true: he lifted the scourge of mass unemployment from the world—a sickness, terrible in itself, that has bred even more terrible wars.

He did this by ridding neoclassical economics of its assumption that unemployment is an abnormal and temporary state for a free, capitalist economy; traditional theory had maintained that if government simply did not interfere, the economic system would regain balance at full employment through a series of price and wage adjustments. But Keynes demonstrated that, left to make its own adjustments, market economy might indeed come into balance—but not necessarily at full employment.

The heart of the Keynesian message was that, to rid an economy of mass unemployment, government could no longer trust to luck or nature or the automaticity of the economic system, but must rationally follow spending, tax and monetary policies to increase the total demand for goods and services—and thereby to create more jobs for workers to produce those goods and services. Every government in the capitalist world has since pursued the Keynesian prescription when serious unemployment loomed. The latest convert was Richard M. Nixon.

But Keynes described himself as an "immoralist." He acquired the philosophical (and emotional) attitudes that he held to all his life, in that fiercely intellectual, ingrown, epicurean and individualistic world of Cambridge University in the early 1900s. Later, his London was not so much the city of bankers and stockbrokers, nor even the Great George Street of civil servants and economists, as it was the Bloomsbury of Lytton Strachey, Roger Fry, Clive Bell, Virginia Woolf and Lady Ottoline Morrell. Keynes sailed forth from Bloomsbury to do the world's work, but he was always like, as Russell said, "a ship in port."

It is one of the pleasant ironies of history that a man who, with his fellows, pretended to live only for intellectual, sensual and aesthetic pleasures—"water, spiders, gracefully skimming, light and reasonable as air"—should have done more than any other to rescue millions from economic misery.

Yet I think there is a relationship between Keynes's "immoralist" and the tremendous social contribution of his economics. He would pursue truth even if it took him to hell and back. He was delighted to discover that Newton engaged in medieval black magic while he was creating modern mathematical physics; he called him "this strange spirit, who was tempted by the devil to believe, at the time when writing these walls for Cambridge he was solving so much, that he could shake all the seeds of God and Nature by the pure power of mind—Copernicus and Ptolemy in one."

Keynes was not only a passionate truth-seeker but also an ineffable truth-teller—even about himself. He does not trouble to conceal his homosexuality. After a meeting in pre-Hitler Berlin with Einstein—"a naughty boy, a naughty Jew-boy, covered with ink, pulling a long nose as the world kicks his bottom," Keynes, entranced, says, "I had indeed had a little flirt with him." Again in the finest essay of this fascinating book, "Melchior: A Defeated Enemy," Keynes says of his German opposite number at the Versailles peace negotiations: "a sort of way, I was in love with him." This is unique diplomatic economic history.

But perhaps the most important connection between Bloomsbury and Keynesian economics was his determination to create a world in which he himself, and every other person, would be free to live his life in his own way, so long as he did no harm to others. It was the old Liberal creed. But to preserve it meant to rescue the economic system from the lunacy of laissez-faire on one side and the brutality of the totalitarianism on the other. Incredibly, he brought it off—in his words, for "poor, silly, well-meaning us."

Leonard Silk is on the financial staff of The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Words for a pompous boss

8 Discussion, for short

14 Kind of triangle

15 Chessman, at times

17 —trois

18 Alcázar site

19 Parsegian

20 Erenow

22 Hotel room

23 Keepsake for Danilo

25 Word with hawk

27 Fine fiddle

28 Eclipses, to the ancients

30 Goering's nightmare

32 Picas' relatives

33 Part of midtown Manhattan

38 Outdoor game

39 Fixed, as boundaries

40 Baku's specialty

41 Babylonian god

42 Land of the Morning Calm

46 Islets

49 Crate component

52 —of tin

53 "Forget the gods"

55 Not worth

57 Lawyer: Abbr.

58 Got out of control

60 Of a part of a sentence

62 Did editing

63 Androgen or estrogen

64 Do a tax job

65 Rapprochement

DOWN

1 Blood: Prefix

2 Again: Lat.

3 50x2, in a sense

4 Depression agency

5 Playwright

6 Max and Buddy

7 Garment slit

8 Payment

9 Parts of a bankroll

10 Leeward island

11 Boxing maneuver

12 "It's — to me"

13 Actor Ralph

16 Clamets

21 Spider

24 Before

26 "Happy Birthday, — June"

29 Word in N. African place names

31 Gandhian ordeal

34 Belworm

35 Activists' partners

36 Emblem of Wales

37 Lured

38 Herodotus and Hippocrates, e.g.

39 Tableau of a sort

40 Midwest counterpart of J.F.K.

43 Good sense

44 Under the sun

45 British P.M.

47 Eves' relatives

48 Kind of rule

50 Prefix for type

51 Claw

54 Suffices

56 Barber's chore

59 Predecessors of P.A.T.'s

61 Japanese apricot

هكمن النحل

Miss Proell Keeps Her Perfect Record in Downhill Skiing

From Wire dispatches

FRONTEN, W. Germany, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Annemarie Proell, 19, roared to a Bavarian mountain-side at an average of 80 miles an hour to win her fourth straight Cup downhill race and lead girls to another 1-2-3 sweep.

Proell navigated the 2,222-meter course in 1 minute, 17.79 seconds, leaving Austria's Zandra Lukasser and Heidi Gabel far behind in second and third places with times of 1:17.97 and 1:18.51.

The 19-year-old Austrian skier thus duplicated her easy victory in yesterday's downhill at fronten and boosted her World Cup leading total to 125 points, more than double that of second-placed Monika Kasserer, also an Austrian, who has 58 points. Kasserer finished fifth today in

1:18.55 as the Austrians, who had six in the top ten yesterday, placed five today.

Miss Proell said she was not flustered by the fog that hung over the slopes nor by the "unlucky" number on her back.

"Fronten's slopes are cut just right for me," she said. "Fog doesn't bother me, and I am not superstitious either about wearing No. 13."

She has won all four of this season's World Cup downhill races, along with the only World Cup giant slalom race held. Miss Proell now has 21 World Cup victories in her career.

The next women's competition is Jan. 16-17 in Grindelwald, Switzerland—a downhill and a slalom.

West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, who was sixth, said she was "astounded by the Austrians. They always come up with the strength to win during the last section of a difficult race."

North American racers were paced again by Laurie Kneher of Canada, who was fourth in 1:18.52. She finished fifth yesterday.



SKI MISHAP—Marie-Thérèse Nadig receives medical attention after falling in downhill event and going into bales of hay set up to protect the skiers. Miss Nadig suffered cuts and bruises but did not require hospital attention.

Chamberlain, West Are Stars For 13th Time

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Utah Chamberlain and Jerry West of the Los Angeles Lakers have been named to play in the 13th annual Basketball Association All-Star game.

Nate Archibald, the Kansas City-Oma Kings brilliant backcourt leader, was the top West. He gutter to balloting by writers and broadcasters from the league's 17 cities for the classic to be held in Chicago on Jan. 23.

Archibald and West will be the starting guards. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Milwaukee was voted the opening center and the forward slots went to Rick Barry of Golden State and Spencer Haywood of Seattle.

Chamberlain, Sidney Wicks of Portland and Charlie Scott of Phoenix were the other members of the eight-man team in the All-Star game.

Six more players will be selected by the Western Conference. The conference must be represented in the All-Star game.

West and Chamberlain, now 36 and 35, have played in the All-Star game 12 times. West is the most times selected as All-Star.

The East starters are center Dave Cowens of Boston, forward John Havlicek of Boston, and guard Walt Frazier of New York and Pete Maravich of Atlanta. The other three last players voted to the squad are forward Lou Hudson of Atlanta, center Wes Unseld of Baltimore, and guard Lenky Wilkens of Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The 13th annual Basketball Association All-Star game will be held in Chicago on Jan. 23. The game will feature the Western Conference All-Stars against the Eastern Conference All-Stars. The Western team is led by Nate Archibald and Jerry West, while the Eastern team is led by Dave Cowens and John Havlicek. The game is expected to be a high-scoring affair, with both teams having strong offensive capabilities.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	20	17	.543	—
New York	19	18	.514	1/2
Philadelphia	18	20	.474	3 1/2
Atlanta	17	21	.445	4 1/2
Washington	16	22	.419	5 1/2
Charlotte	15	23	.395	6 1/2
Orlando	14	24	.368	7 1/2
Fort Lauderdale	13	25	.342	8 1/2
Memphis	12	26	.316	9 1/2
San Antonio	11	27	.289	10 1/2
San Diego	10	28	.263	11 1/2
Phoenix	9	29	.237	12 1/2
Portland	8	30	.211	13 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	21	16	.568	—
Golden State	20	17	.543	1/2
Phoenix	19	18	.514	1 1/2
Seattle	18	19	.486	2 1/2
Portland	17	20	.459	3 1/2
San Francisco	16	21	.434	4 1/2
Utah	15	22	.409	5 1/2
San Jose	14	23	.382	6 1/2
Los Angeles	13	24	.357	7 1/2
San Diego	12	25	.331	8 1/2
Phoenix	11	26	.306	9 1/2
Portland	10	27	.281	10 1/2

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A Look at Sunday's Super Bowl Favored Redskins Heap Praise on Dolphins

By William N. Wallace

ANAHEIM, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—George Allen went into the business of ranking football teams yesterday and the coach of the Washington Redskins declared Sunday's opponent in the Super Bowl, the Miami Dolphins, to be "the best pro football team we've ever faced, better than the 1968 Packers."

Allen is one of those people who prefer "we" to "I." The players who faced the Green Bay Packers in 1968 were the Los Angeles Rams, coached by Allen. Thus, the justification for the comparison, Vince Lombardi's Packers of that year won the first Super Bowl game from Kansas City and are regarded as one of the more formidable professional teams in the annals of the National Football League.

Allen went on. "There isn't a weakness on the ball club," he said about the Dolphins.

The coach said: "If both of those games had been played in the Los Angeles Coliseum, we would have won. In playoff games, the home field is a tremendous advantage."

Teams coached by Allen have lost three playoff games, all on the road, and won two at home. The victories came this season over Green Bay and Dallas.

"If the game can't be played in RFK," he said with reference to the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington, "there's no place I'd rather have it than in the Coliseum. I certainly wouldn't want to have it in Miami."

An Imitation Morris Allen, like many others, believes the Dolphins this season are

better than last because of the addition of Mercury Morris, the swift running back to the club's offense. In working out his defensive unit at Anaheim Stadium here, Allen has a facsimile of the Dolphins' plays. "We have a man who wears Morris's number," said Allen, "but he's about 20 pounds lighter and several seconds slower."

The actor is Herb Mul-Key, the reserve running back and returner of kickoffs whom Allen signed out of a tryout camp attended by 500 candidates.

Morris was angry that he played very little for Miami in the 1971 season and just before the Dolphins lost to Dallas in the last Super Bowl game, Mercury complained publicly. It was widely believed that his coach, Don

Shula, might trade him because of this outburst. Allen, ever eager to trade, admitted that, yes, he had talked to Shula last winter about a deal for Morris.

"But all I had to offer," he said, "was future draft choices. And Don didn't want to wait until 1977."

Shula and Allen know each other well. Over the years their teams have played one another eight times and the win-loss record is 4-3-1 in favor of Shula. Their teams this time are remarkably similar.

"Both teams live by the run," said Allen. "Both pass sparingly. Their defense gave up the fewest points in their conference and ours the fewest in our conference. The teams are a most exact-like."

By Dave Anderson

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—The second time around, the Super Bowl pressure presumably is less. Many of the Miami Dolphins agreed yesterday with that theory, but Nick Buoniconti and Larry Csonka didn't.

"The first time, you have more excuses," Buoniconti said before the Dolphins' opening workout here. "But you know that if you lose it again, you'll have people labeling you as being unable to win the big one, like they did to the Dallas Cowboys until last year."

The Cowboys erased that stigma by routing the Dolphins, 24-3, at New Orleans.

"Losing last year adds to our pressure this year," Csonka said. "We have more experience, but there's a turnaround to experience, and that's knowing that seeing how you lost the Super Bowl once, you don't want to lose it twice. It's bad enough losing once."

Perhaps significantly, Buoniconti and Csonka looked to Sunday's game against the Washington Redskins with the memory of having shared much of the blame for last year's loss.

Buoniconti, the middle linebacker, was identified by the Cowboys as the Dolphins' defender whom they exploited the most. On running plays, the Cowboys influenced him into moving one way, then screened him off as they set a Super Bowl record with 252 rushing yards.

Starr Quits as Coach NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Bart Starr, the quarterback who led the Green Bay Packers to National Football League supremacy, announced yesterday he was leaving professional football to concentrate on business and his family. Starr, 39, ended his playing career last summer because of recurring arm injuries. He spent the 1972 season as an assistant Packers coach, sending in plays to the quarterbacks.

They ran against us pretty successfully," Buoniconti acknowledged. "But it's no big secret as to what a cutback is. As a ball player, you can't wait for a cutback. You go where it looks like the play is going to go. Other people are responsible for the cutback."

Against the Redskins, the 32-year-old attorney expects Larry Brown to run similar cutback plays.

"Brown likes the cutback," Buoniconti said. "He lines up deep in the I formation and that gives him great perspective to see how his blocking is developing, and to cut back if he can."

Csonka's burden was a first-quarter fumble that enabled the

Cold-Weather Jinx

The trouble with those two All-American machines was that neither got to the Super Bowl. He was ready to explain why. "We went to Green Bay and it was zero cold and we lost." Actually, it was in Milwaukee, the temperature was in the 20s and the last Lombardi squad won easily, 27-7. In 1959 the Rams again played in cold weather at Bloomington, Minn., against the Vikings and as Allen recalled it, "Joe Kapp got away with a couple of scrambles and they beat us, 23-20."

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NFL Standings

East Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	10	6	0	20	161	92
Pittsburgh	9	7	0	18	151	105
Cleveland	8	8	0	16	134	114
Detroit	7	9	0	14	124	124
Indianapolis	6	10	0	12	104	134
San Francisco	5	11	0	10	94	144
Los Angeles	4	12	0	8	84	154
San Diego	3	13	0	6	74	164
Philadelphia	2	14	0	4	64	174
Washington	1	15	0	2	54	184
Atlanta	0	16	0	0	44	194

West Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Minnesota	10	6	0	20	161	92
Los Angeles	9	7	0	18	151	105
Atlanta	8	8	0	16	134	114
Philadelphia	7	9	0	14	124	124
Pittsburgh	6	10	0	12	104	134
San Francisco	5	11	0	10	94	144
Los Angeles	4	12	0	8	84	154
San Diego	3	13	0	6	74	164
Philadelphia	2	14	0	4	64	174
Washington	1	15	0	2	54	184
Atlanta	0	16	0	0	44	194

Tuesday's Games

NEWPORT, Wales, Jan. 10 (UPI)—New Zealand's All Blacks rugby union team scored a 20-15 victory over Newport—the only side to beat the tourists in 1963—today for its ninth successive victory.

Despite being without several first-team regulars because of injuries, Newport gave the crowd of 20,000 reason to cheer.

Bryan Williams contributed 10 of the All Blacks' points with a 78th-minute try and two penalties. Mark Sayers got the other try (56th) and Trevor Morris kicked the two first-half penalties (10th and 14th).

Newport's Robin Williams totaled 11 points with two penalties (7th and 31st), a dropped goal (7th) and his conversion of the 78th-minute try by David Watkins.

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Women Sue the USLTA On Anti-Trust Violation

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—In what might become a precedent-setting case testing the power of tennis associations to ban players from sanctioned tournaments, Gladys Heldman filed a complaint yesterday against the United States Lawn Tennis Association, charging six counts of anti-trust violations and unfair competition.

In the 30-page complaint submitted to the Southern District Court of New York, Mrs. Heldman, director of the Women's International Tennis Federation, alleged that the USLTA was interfering in the "contractual relationship" between federation tournament directors and sponsors.

She charged an "illegal trade boycott" in which the association threatened to prevent players from participating in national and international tournaments.

Mrs. Heldman sought a preliminary injunction to prevent the banning of Billie Jean King and 64 other federation professionals from various open tournaments such as the United States Open at Forest Hills, N.Y.

The USLTA has not yet banned any federation players. But since the federation has refused to pay tournament sanction fees to the USLTA, a ban is expected on all players who participate in the first non-sanctioned federation tournament next week.

Attorneys for Mrs. Heldman, who holds the contracts of most WITF players, declined to discuss the specific damages claimed by her in the suit. But one attorney hinted privately that the amount "could be in the millions."

Mrs. Heldman alleged that federation tournaments in St. Petersburg and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Indianapolis already had been canceled as a result of USLTA "interference" and "harassment."

The USLTA and the federation have been feuding over sanction fees, players and conflicting tournament dates and sites. The association's bargaining position with tournament promoters and sponsors has been enhanced by the addition of Chris Evert, the Fort Lauderdale teen-ager, and

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